NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING WINTER GARDEN, Broadway - HAMEN

NEW BOWERY THEATHE, Bowery -- ERMESTINE -- PODICAL B. PRASERY -- ALPINE MAID -- FOOL OF THE PARILY. WALLACK S THEATRE. Broadway. Still Water Run Dier-High Lark Briow States OLYMPIC THEATRE, Economy,—The Streets of New York.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-DANN TROT-MILLER'S NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-MUCH ADO ABOUT BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- FORTY WINES BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, Two Mannorn Far Wonen-Living Skelfton-Dwarf-Glant Boy-The Work-men of New York-Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broad-ray.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Bunkesques, &c.—Live WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-STREETS O

BALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway. -- ROBERT HELLER'S VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENASERIE, HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equistrian,

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Baller HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.-Moving Wax

New York, Thursday, February 23, 1865.

THE SITUATION. Grand successes of our armies and navy are following

each other in such rapid succession as to be almost be wildering to the exultant nation. Yesterday, in addition to all our other recent great victories, we chronicled the occupation of Charleston by the national forces: and to day we have still another brilliant triumph to record. Fort Anderson, on Cape Fear river, succumbed on Sunday last to the combined attacks of General Schofield and Admiral Porter. It had previously been subjected to a furious fire from the naval vessels, which was kept up during Friday afternoon and all through Saturday and Saturday afternoon. In the meantime, also, a division of Union troops had crossed over to the west side of the river and pushed up to the vicinity of the fort, where the skirmishers became engaged with the rebels on Saturday night. On Saturday Gen. Ames' division also crossed the river and moved up to the assistance of Gen. Cox. The rebels, perceiving their danger of being surrounded, hastily marched out during Saturday night, and early on Sunday morning the national flag was unfurled over another rebel stronghold. The evacuation of Anderson was immediately followed by the retirement of the rebel troops under General Hoke, on the east side of the Cape Fear, and they were quickly pursued by closed, on Sunday forenoon, the national troops on both sides of the stream were pushing vigorously forward to ards Wilmington with sanguine anticipations of being in that city on the next day. At the same time Admiral Porter's vessels had passed the obstructions and were ming up the river. The entire Union losses in killed and wounded of both the army and navy in the attack on the fort were only between thirty and forty. The to fully appreciate this latest triumph.

We have some additional particulars, from rebel newspapers, of General Sherman's advance through South Carolina, though the main facts have already appeared in the Herald. On last Sunday he was in Winnsboro, extrich is in Fairfield district, South Carolina, thirtyeight miles north of Columbia, on the railroad leading thence to Charlotte, North Carolina, towards which Beauregard was retreating. Charlotte is about sixty miles north of Winnsboro, and is the place to which the rebels moved from Columbia what government property they managed to save. The rebel papers estimate the force with which Sherman arrived at Columbia at fifty. knowledge that in the cavalry fight near Aiken, S. C., on the 10th inst., their own men, under Wheeler, and not Kilpstrick's as they at first claimed, were "driven." Kilpatrick took possession of the town at

A mosting of prominent citizens was held yesterday at the Custom House, to initiate measures for a grand celebration in this city of the recent brilliant victories of our armies and navy. Spirited pairiotic resolutions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and report at a future meeting. One of the resolutions was to the effect that the President be requested to send Major General Robert Anderson in a national vessel to Fort Sumter, for the purpose of enabling him to replace over that work the flag which, at the confenencement of the rebellion, he was compelled to lower at the dictation of South Carolina traitors.

In the Lower House of the rebel Legislature of North Carolina, on the 20th inst., Mr. Haines delivered a powerful speech, in which he denounced the rebel government and the entire Cabric of the Southern confederacy in strong terms, minating secession as a complete failure, and proposing, as the best thing that his State could do, that the people thereof should set about making their peace with the national government and prepare to return to the

General Singieton, of Illinois, a peace democrat, who it will be remembered, recently visited the rebel capital, left Washington again yesterday on a second excursion to that place, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims. The object these gentlemen have in view has not been made public; but their leaving for Richmond at this time has necessarily given rise to surmises that their visit may be made with the design of audeavoring to renew peace pegotiations.

Picket firing at night and occasional exchanges of little consequence between the opposing batteries are all that at present disturb the quiet of the James river armies, though reports of rebel preparations for the evacution of Petersburg are again current, as details of men have recently been at work removing the heavy guns from the fortifications around the city. The swarps of desorters coming into the Union lines from Lee's army is unremined, the daily average for several days past having then goodby, Camden and Amboy.

been seventy-five; and it is said that for each one of these twenty desert to the rear.

In the Senate yesterday the House resolution to in-crease the compensation of builders of iron-clads, &c., was reported and ordered to be printed. Adverse reports were made on the Nisgara Ship Canal and Michigan Ship Canal projects, but a resolution was re-

CONGRESS.

adoption authorizing surveys of these and other grant interior navigation improvements. A bill was passed to authorize the copyrighting of photographs, and requiring that copies of all copyrighted books shall be forwarded to the Congressional Library. Adverse reports were made on the Militia bill, the proposed tax on exports, and Mr. Sumner's plan in regard to the basis of representation. The report of the Concrene Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau bill was rejected, and a new conference was ordered on the original bill. A number of bills relating to the judic ary were passed and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. It is said that the Finance Committee of the Senate will report in favor of a tax on sales of one quarter of one per

much of the Tonnage act as relates to canal boats was ap-propriately referred. The Speaker then proceeded, in accordance with the resolution of the House, to repri-mand Mr. Field, of Louisiana, for his assault on Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The bill authorizing a bridge across the river near St. Louis was indefinitely postponed. The Junicary committee reported a bin, which was passed by a strict party vote, providing that neither the people nor the Legislature of any State declared in insurrection by the proclamation dated August 16, 1361, shall the proclamation dated Auguss 18, 2004, based hereafter elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, until the President has de-clared by proclamation that armed hostilities within such State have ceased; nor until the people of such State have adopted a republican government not repugnant to the constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to representation in Congress. The Senate bill prohibiting army and navy officers in terfering in State elections was passed without debate by a vote of 113 to 19. Several bills regarding judiciary

MISCELLANGOUS NEWS

Yesterday, the one hundred and thirty-third annive sary of the Birthday of Washington, was generally ob-served as a holiday, and with far more than the customary exuberance of spirit, not only in this city, but throughout a great portion of the country, and rejoicings over the recent great national vistories mingled with the marks of respect for the natal day of the Father of the republic. The day was particularly favorable, the sky being cloudless and the temperature mild. The city prebeing cloudless and the compensation and sented a brilliant appearance, thousands of flags and streamers waving from the public and private buildings and from the encircling lines of shipping in the bay and the two rivers. National salutes, were fired in the city and at the surrounding forts; at twelve o'clock the b of Trinity commenced to ring out their music, and number of patriotic and other popular airs; there was a fine military parade, and in various other ways the rejoicings of the people were manifested, all terminating at night in magnificent displays of fireworks at several points. In Brooklyn and other of the suburban

cities the day was similarly observed.

The new Inman steamship City of Boston, from Queens own on the 11th instant, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are not so late by one day as those brough by the China, and published in yesterday morning's

The steamship Columbia, from Havana on the 18th instant, arrived here yesterday. It is announced that Admiral Pareja, lately commanding the fleet of Spanish vessels on the Peruvian coast, has been appointed to the position of commander of the Spanish squadron in Mexican waters. The Spanish troops had not yet evacuated St. Domingo; but it was expected they would do so soon. A number of vessels sailed from Havana on the 17th Cuba has been unusually cool during this winter, and the broughout the island during the month of January.

The United States steamer Queen arrived here yester-day from Port Royal, S. C., having on board the officers and crew of the steamer Morrimac, which foundered at

ters of our Supervisor's recruiting committee, and their rooms are daily thronged from morning till night with persons anxious to enter the army and get the handsome that our quote can easily be filled without a draft if the War Pepartment will only give a little more time. About one hundred men were recruited on Tuesday. All but four hundred thousand dollars of the last county loan of two millions authorized for the purpose of paying bounties has been taken by the capitalists.

The draft proceeded yesterday in only Brooklyn districts—the Second—and in the pended after one ward—the Ninth—had been drawn. In the Third district it was suspended for the day agether, out of respect to the national anniversary. It

The Provest Marshal of the Tenth Con mmenced the draft vesterday in Cortland and Yonkers Westchester county, and also in some towns of Rockland county. Morrisania and West Farms, having filled their

respective quotas, escaped the conscription.

Drafting for the Fifth Congressional district of New
Jersey commenced in Newark yesterday, and the quota
for one ward of the city was drawn. All passed off quietly
Colonel Baker has continued his labors against the bounty brokers without cessation since his return from Washington. Several additional arrests were made yesterday.

ing yesterday, and continued to hear testimony in relation to the City Inspector's Department. At two o'clock the committee adjourned, out of respect to the memory ment ten o'clock to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Osgeod delivered a lecture last evening

before the Osgood Literary Association, at the hall of the Historical Society, on the "Second Life of Washing-

n." Wendell Phillips delivered an address last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on "Our Country. The allusions which he made to the capture of Charleste were responded to with great enthusiasm.

of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a force of eight hundred men of the Metropolitan police.

Isnac J. Woods, recently in the employ, as clerk, of

Mr. Gallagher, Purveyor of the Army of the James, was yest-rday arrested in this city, on the complaint of the latter gentleman, who alleges that Woods is a defaulter to him in the sum of between three and four thousan dollars. The accured will be taken back to the Army of

the James for trial
Kate Gorman, alias Redheaded Kate, against whom n indictment for larceny, in stealing an opera glass from the pocket of a lady at one of the Broadway theatres, was ecently found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, was yesterday discovered by a policeman in a Broadway stage, arrested and locked up in the Tombs for

iral. A man who gave his name as James Foster was yester day committed for trial, charged with having, on Tuesday night, broken into the house of Mr. A. B. Owens, Sylvan place, Harlem, and stolen therefrom a quantity of silver ware. The missing property was found in the possession

There was no session of the Stock Board yesterday, and the gold room was closed. Prices were steady on the street, and gold sold at 201% a 200%.

The amount of business done in commercial circles recterday was almost nothing. The day was very genefirst in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his

"Stance Ita"-The Legislative Committee of Investigation, in their borings after our corporation spoils and plunder. It beats the petroleum wells of Pennsylvania, and King Shoddy must hide his diminished head. Go on, gentlemen of the committee. When rogues fall out their evidence becomes interesting.

New Jersey at a Bargain,-It is said that the New Jersey Legislature is holding back on the great constitutional amendment in order to bring Congress to terms on the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly. It is probable, therefore, that the ratification of said amendment will be effected without New Jersey, and The Capture of Wilmington-Our Recent

Fort Anderson, on the Cape Fear river, wa evacuated by the enemy on Sunday last, and was immediately afterwards occupied by a part of Major General Schofield's force. This was the last of the important defences of Wilmington. As our readers will see by the excellent map we give to-day, it is situated on the west bank of the stream, a short distance below the city, and its fire covered the obstructions which the rebel engineers had placed in the river. The approach to the city by water was, therefore, apparently impossible while the rebels held this position. But the fall of this fort was all probability succeeded by the fall of Wil-mington. Our Monitors at once pushed up the river as our soldiers pushed after the enemy. Wilmington was no doubt occupied a few hours after the evacuation of Fort Anderson, and is probably now held by us.

Thus we gain another in the grand series of successes that gives such substantial assurance of the triumph of our cause, and we add one more to the train of disasters that is so evidently crushing the confederacy out of existence. The victory at Nashville, the capture of Savan nah, Branchville, Columbia, Charleston, Fort Fisher, and now Fort Anderson and Wilmington, may be classed together as the great recent successes that have put our ultimate triumph beyond all doubt; that abundantly satisfy the people for all the exertion that has been made. and that encourage the country to go gloriously forward to what remains to be done. And the same events are the ones that have finally shown to Europe and to the Southern people our real power and the utter hopelessness of the rebel cause, and that now spread discouragement, demoralization and despair like an epidemic through the rebel States and armies.

The evacuation of Wilmington, like that of Charleston, was no doubt a necessity of the enemy's position. Forces left at such points would of course be isolated and inevitably lost; while their concentration on the main force leaves a faint hope that they may yet be of some service. Hence, as Beauregard struggles northward from Columbia, and Hardee from Charleston, Bragg must, when the general struggle gets as far northward as Wilmington, inevitably join it and struggle on in the same direction. This is what he has done. It is naturally urged that what we are thus bringing about is a concentration of the enemy's forces under Lee. It will be found in due time that this concentration is a delusive one for the enemy and an advantageous one for us. It will strengthen Lee but little. These hurried marches under circumstances of so much discouragement are the most estructive influences that are ever brought to bear on an armed force. The flercest battle of the war would not reduce the forces of Beauregard, Hardee and Bragg in mere number to anything like the same extent that desertion will reduce them on this march. The obvious advantage of destroying as many as possible of these separate organizations by the same great blow merely needs statement. The natural wish of the weary and over marched Union soldier that we "could get the secesh all in one corner" is one that the secesh themselves, hurried on by Sherman, are now doing their

utmost to gratify.

The fall of Wilmington will insure the safety of Sherman's further advance, and will facilitate the general operation against the rebel capital. If Beauregard, Hardee and Bragg, concentrating in North Carolina, and reinforced by Lee, should attempt to solve the present rebel difficulties by a blow at Sherman, Wilmington will afford us an easy opportunity to reinforce that great soldier, while it will also afford an efficient base from which he can be supplied for the ultimate advance into Virginia, in case Lee shall elect to make his final fight near to the position he now holds.

THE BRAGGADOCIO OF PORTER.-Shortly after despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, stated that with his experience of the bombardment of that fort and of the endurance and capabilities of such iron-clad vessels as the Monadnock he could lay any English port under contribution. There were many here who scoffed at the idea, and some papers, like the Evening Post, called it "Porter's braggadocio!" Now, in order to show how correct the Admiral was in his opinions, we subjoin a remarkable letter from an English journal :-

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.
TO THE REDITOR OF THE LORDON FORT.

Now that Fort Fisher has falled, in spite of the heroic defence of General Whiting, Colonel Lamb, and the rest of its garrison, there can be no indiscretion in my giving you some information about its armament.

The fact most instructive to us is that the fort contained not one gun powerful enough to sink an iron-clad ship. A very late letter mentions as the most effective gun in the place an eight-inch five ton cannon, rifled on the plan of Commander Scott, of the English navy, and firing one hundred and thirty pound shells. Of the rest about half were seven-inch built up rifles; half were teninch smooth bored cast iron guns.

Most of these guns were more powerful than any gun mounted on any fart in England, or on any English ship (except one, which has a few of the valuable nine-inch one hundred pounders, ordered by the Duke of Somerset), yet they failed to injure the federal fleet. It follows that that fleet could attack Portsmouth or Plymouth with more impunity than Fort Paher, so far as artitlery fire is concerned. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

T. A. BILAKELY.

This letter, it will be perceived, is written by THE CAPTURE OF PORT PISHER

This letter, it will be perceived, is written by Mr. Blakely, the inventor of the famous gun that bears his name. He speaks like an expert, and his opinions are, therefore, doubly valuable. He tells us how nearly right was the Admiral in what he said. It is now, therefore, the duty of the radical journals which have been so much opposed to Admiral Porter, on account of his quarrel with General Butler, to make the amende honorable, for Mr. Blakely has shown him to be right and they to be wrong.

THE DAY WE HAVE CELEBRATED .- The 22d of February, 1865, will long be remembered, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as a great and happy day for the Union. In 1862, over the victories of Fort Donelson in the West, and Rosnoke Island in the East, the day was marked by unusual rejoicings throughout the loyal States; but the general celebration of 1862 was a tame affair compared with that of yesterday. The fall of Charleston, the "old flag"—the identical "old flag" of our Major Anderson of 1861again flying over Sumter, the onward march of herman, and all the signs from every quarter of the speedy collapse of the rebellion, were enough to make the anniversary of the birth of Washington a day of jubilee. Like the Fourth of July, it has received a new baptism in some of the grandest events of the war; and in this view we had yesterday not only Charleston and Sumter and the "old flag" thereof to rejoice over, but the capture of Fort Anderson, in North Carolina, as if in special remembrance of the hero of Sumter. The day in this metropo-

orgotten. Has any one told the news to Mayor

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—It is said that Mr. McCulloch, somewhat noted as a learned financier, is to be Secretary of the Treasury from and after the 4th of March, and that he knows the secret of our paper money deprecia-tion, and will prove it, in bringing down the price of gold to a very low figure. If so, suc cess to Mr. McCulloch. He is the man we want

The Exchange of Prisoners of War-to more supplies to be sent to union solding in Captivity. Headquarters, Army of the James, Feb. 22, 1865.

TO THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

through the press:—

In consideration of a general exchange and speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the South, it is deemed inexpedient to forward after this date either funds or supplies to any person now in captivity. Such parcels or remittances as may have accumulated since the last hipment, or may hereafter arrive, will be returned to

the shippers. JOHN E. MULFORD,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant General of Exchange.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND. Baltimons, Feb. 22, 1865.

A despatch from Apnapolis says:—One hundred and fifty paroled officers and nine hundred and seventy-five men have arrived here from Richmond, all in a wretched condition. Three hundred of them have been carried to

Fine Arts.

There are now on exhibition at the Milton Gallery, No 346 Broadway, five pictures, just completed by Mr. T. N. Rossiter, illustrating "Milton's Paradise Lost." They are Rossiter, illustrating "Milton's Paradise Lost." They are works of much merit, both in conception and execution, in the peculiar manner of Mr. Rossiter's grouping and coloring. Apart from the figures, which, in three of the pictures at least—"Eve," "Noon," and "Adam"—are well drawn, naturally posed and colored with great fidelity, the accessories of the landscape are painted with great force, brilliancy and truth to nature, in her rich, tropical aspect. The first picture in the series represents the mother of mankind as Milton describes her—

In close recess.

With flowers and garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her auptial bed.
The artist presents her asleep, with the half wov
garlands in her hand, when—

She needed—virtue proof, no thought infi In the second picture we have Adam and Eve, scated at early sunrise, contemplating the landscape glories of Paradise. The third represents the pair in the flush of noon, Eve coquetishly heading back the apple which Adam is seeking to obtain. The feeling of this picture is beautiful. It is handled, too, with more delicacy than the former, in which the lines of the rocks and the limbs of Adam assimilate too closely. In the fourth picture contrition follows the first sin, and is well represented by the natural features of the seen—the approaching gloom of night and the rugged rocks and precipices around, and the distant glimpse of the now lost Paradise. In the last picture Mr. Rossiter expresses the ideal of Adam nerving himself for the labor and responsibility of his new life, as he gazes from an elevation, over the world. He leans against a rock, with a dog sleeping at his feet—the first subdued of the animal creation. The pose of this figure is grand, but easy, and the sky and background of the landscape are exceedingly fine. The sentiment of the picture is carried out with great success. Mr. Rossiter having opened this interesting gallery to private view on Monday evening, we are enabled thus briefly to pronounce an opinion upon his works. We commend them to the attention of the public. In the second picture we have Adam and Eve, se

Heller's machinist dished him again last evening, and Gyges was not produced. We begin to believe that this invi-sible Gyges is a good joke, and that he is so very invisible terred by our disappointment at Heller's, we such in finding a greater novelty than Gyges in his imm in finding a greater novelty than Gyges in his immediate neighborhood. It may be that, like the ancient magicians, the proprietor of the Saile Diabolique has the power to endow his associates with his skill; for at the fruit store next door to Heller's we discovered miraculous oranges. They were better than the oranges of Sicily; they were larger than the oranges of Havana; they were sold by a descendant of Rembrandt, and they were grown in Yankee Massachusetts. Unlike Gyges, they were not invisible; for they rested in massive globes of gold before us. Unlike Gyges, there was no disappointment about them and no postponement; for their taste was as delicious as their size was immense. We missed Gyges, but we gained the oranges; and so long as there are a few more of these luscious novelties left, we shall not regret that the tardy machinist of the kalle Diabolique forced us to seek consolation one door above.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Mrs. Lander appeared in the Hunchback last even before a very crowded house. This play is usually re-garded as a sort of test for an actrees. Young stars generally make their débute in it, and think that they can play anything if they can play Julia. Mrs. Lander's her triumphs; but we protest against the Hunchback, and refuse to bow down and worship it. At the best it is a rubbishy old play, with a transparent plot and too much stilted dialogue. Neither the excellences of the much stilted dialogue. Neither the excellences of the situations nor the talent displayed in some of the scenes can suffice to account for its high reputation. It is a traditional play, interesting only from the legends of past actresses who once appeared in it and took the town by storm. Last evening it was excellently cast. Mrs. Lander played Julin as well as it can be played, and Miss Macder was an acceptable Helen. Mr. Wheatley's Clifford is one of his best impersonations, and was acted with all that care and finish for which this geniteman is distinguished. Mr. C. Pope gave us a very good Master Walter, and Mr. Becks a very foppish Fathom. On the whole, the audience seemed very much pleased. It is by no means true, as Manager Wood, of the Broadway, is anxious to have us believe, that "Full well we know, and knowing we rejoice, The mightiest critic is the public voice;" for if that were so then the greatest monstrosity would be the highest form of art, and a clown the best actor. But the public voice might do much worse than to appliand the Hunchback, and we cordially endorse all the fine things it says of Mrs. Lander. To night the proceeds of Niblo's Garden will be devoted to the Shakspere monument fund. Much Ado About Nothing will be performed, with Mrs. Lander as Beatrice, and Mr. Wheatley as Benedick. On Friday the Bunchback will be repeated.

ITALIAN OPERA-VERDI'S NEW WORK .- To-morrow vening Verdi's latest opera, La Forsa del Destino, wil e produced for the first time in this country. The fine rehearsal was had last night at the Acodemy; and, while we forbear to enter upon any mirrate criticism, we can say that this latest work of Verdi contains feature which-both musically and dramatically consideredmust render it highly popular. The story is deeply tyagic, yet it admits of scenes—which are judiciously introduced by the librettist—full of humor and merriment to relieve the essentially serious incidents of the plot. The scene is laid partly in Spain and partly in Italy. The story, though somewhat complicated and overladen with startling events, can be briefly told. A nobly born youth, Don Alvaro, but not recognized by the lon of Seville, loves the daughter of a noble house, Leonors, and attempts to elope with her. The father discovers them, and the lover discharges a pistol by accident, which kills the father of his beloved. The brother of the lady, Don Carlos, undertakes to revenge his father's death, and devotes his life to that purpose. Leonors becomes a rechase meantime. Both young men subsequently join the army under assumed names, fight on the same battle fields, and the lover saves the brother's life. The lover is would be a built. And through the mysterious contents of his Valice (a black offs), the brother discovers in his sworn friend the author of his father's death and the supposed abductor of his sister. A duel ensues, in which the lover thinks he has killed the brother and enters a monastry to do penance for his crime. He is pursued to his retreat, however, by Don Carlos and forced into a combat, in which the brother of Leonors dies on the spot where ahe has sought a religious retreat—not before he has stabbed his sinter to death and Don Alvaro has succeeded in throwing himself from a precipite. From this sketch it will be seen that the story is tragical snough. The scenery, which his all new, is very fine, and the dramatic effects throughout are most emphatic. The opera will, no doubt, prove a succeedes. must render it highly popular. The story is deeply

MAN STRANGED'S CONCERTS.—The first of the new MAY STRANGES OF CONCERNS.—The Brat of the new series of May Strakosch's concerts, with Mile. Helene de Katow and Mr. Wehli, will be given to-morrow (Friday) evening, at Niblo's Saloon, after their return from a highly successful tour to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, where they have been playing to crowded houses for the past week. Mr. Strakosch announces a matinic concert for Saturday.

CONCERT OF CARNELLA URSO.-Mile, Carr gives her second concert at Nibio's Saloon this evening, assisted by Mme. Varian, Miss Toresa Carreno, Messrs. Colliere, Fellini and Hoffman.

Hippotesatron,-The crowd at this house the hero of Sumter. The day in this metropo-lis, from "the morning's first gleam" upon the quantities flags on the housetops and the ship-way of cantomime.

NEW YORK AND JUR VICTORIES.

Important Recting of Citizens at the Oustom House—A Grand ongratulatory Demanstration to be Held.—Gen. Robert Anderson and Fort Sumice, &c.

An merous gathering of our wealthing t and most re potable citizens was held at the Custom of outer yester lay afternoon, to arrange for a grand published demonstra tion in honor of our late victories

Chitt-aden and Samuel Sionn were appointed secreta rica.

The Comman opened the preceedings with a few tomarks explanatory of the object of the meeting, after
which Mr. Shoan offered the following resolutions, which

which Mr. Shoas offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the war to quell rebelien, which new rapidly approaches its inevitable concussion, involves essentially the principles of self-government, human freedom and Christian civilization; that the neople of the United States have abundant cause for congrutuation in the knowledge that while successfully maintaining by force of arms, the government of their choice and the life of the nation, they are at the same time effectually asserting the inviolable doctrine that the continent is for ever devoted to the cause of thoral metitations and republican government.

ever devoted to the cause of liberal institutions and republican government.

Resolved, That the recent signal victories ashle ed by the military and naval power of the United States, over the insurgent forces in revolt against the government, call for the expression of cordial congratulations to officers, soldiers and seamen who share in the renown of these glorious su cosses.

Resolved, That the armes led by Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Meade, Sheridan and Verry, and the navel forces serving under the orders of Admirals Farragut and Forter, have, by their valor and devotion to duty, maintained the integrity of the nation and upheld the header of its flag, and righly deserve the applaces of a grateful people.

of its mag, and remy deserved of the people.

Resolved, That in brilliancy of design, intrepid energy of action, inexerable determination to compel success, the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas has no example in military history, and covers the maines of Grant and Sherman with imperishable glory.

Resolved, That the treacherous assault upon Sumter has been fully explained in the ignominious hight of the assailants, without a shot fired in defence of a city dedi-

has been fully explained in the ignominious flight of the assailants, without a shot fired in defence of a city dedicated to treason.

Resolved, That it is becoming in a free and enlightened people to recognize a id appland distinguished public services rendered in the cause of the country, and that the efficience of New York regard it as a duty to give public expression of their gratitude to the heroic men who, under Divine Providence, have defended and preserved the honor and the life of the nation.

Resolved, That a committee of cit zons be appointed to consider and report at a subsequent meeting, to be called by the chairman and secretary, in regard to the time and manner of celebrating the recent triumph of the Union arms, and with the purpose of uniting a whole community, irrespective of all other considerations, in a grand ovation to the principles of loyal duty to the country and its government.

Resolved, That copi s of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the Union States, to the Governor of this State, and to the several officers named therein, and that the same be published.

The resolutions were received with great favor, and

The resolutions were received with great favor, and short addresses were delivered by Mesars. WM. M. EVARTS,

P. M. Wermons, Judge Davies and others.

Judge Davies offered the following resolution, which
was seconded by Mr. R. S. Stuari, and unanimously

Resolved. That the President be requested to send a mational ship to Charleston harbor to couvey thither General Robert Anderson, that he may replace upon the flagstaff of Fort Sumter that national banner, the emblem of our liberties and of our Union, which, on the lith of April, 1861, he was compelled to lower at the dictation of the traitors of South Carolina.

After the appointment of the committee provided for in Mr. Sloan's resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

THE NAVY.

Particulars of the Loss of the United States Steamer Merrimac.

We have received from Acting Master Wm. Hedges late executive officer of the United States steamer Merri mac, the following report of her loss:-

mae, the following report of her loss:—
On the 13th inst. a gale commenced from the eastward;
we were steering to the southward. On the 14th the
gale increased and hauled to the southward, the ship
laboring heavily and shipping much water. At 1 P. M.
we had to bear up and run to the northward. At 5 P. M. the starboard forward boiler became useless; made all sail possible, and steamed ahead with the three boilers. At 11 P. M. the ship commenced to leak; opened all gates

and manned all the pumps.

On the 15th, 12:15 A. M., the tiller broke off from the out to loth. Little L. A., the time broke of the wind and leaving her entirely at the mercy of the wind and waves; all hands pumping and balling, and the water gaining on us. At 9:15 A. M. the port forward better gave out; at 9:30 A. M. saw a sail bearing south southwest; set a signal of distress and fired a gun; at 10:30 A. M. we boarded of distress and fired a gun; at 10:30 A. M. we boarded her, and she proved to be the United States mail steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans for New York, which lay by us, all hands still pumping and balling and the water gaining; at 12:10 A. M. the water put all the fires out in the fireroom. As the Morning Star was short of coal and could not render us the assistance we needed, at 4 P. M. we commenced to abandon her, saving all hands, numbering thirteen officers and one hundred and nineteen men and four boats, losing two boats. At 4:40 P. M. there was four feet of water in the hold and gaining rapidly. The Morning Star lay by until six P. M. The Merrimac was then very low in the water, and fast settling down by the head.

The Merrimac was such as the settling down by the hoad.

We were then taken to Hampton Roads, from thence transferred to the United States steamer Queen, for New York, where we arrived Wednesday night.

The following is a list of the officers who were attached

Beattie.

Yeoman—Charles C. Haley.

Surgeon's Sieward—Charles Goyer.

Paymaster's Steward—Charles Doughty.

CARD OF THANKS.

UNITED STATES MAIL STRAMER MORNING STAR, Feb. 16, 1865. CARD OF THANKS. We, the undersigned, officers of the late United Sta

steamer Merrimac, desire to express our gratitude to Captain Horatio Nelson, of the United States mail steamer Horning Star, for his noble and humane conduct rescuing us from the steamer Merrimac, while in a sink-ing condition, and for his kindness and attention while on board, which will always be cherished with heartfel

on board, which will always be cherished with heartfelt gratitude.

The gentlemanly conduct of Captain Nelson and his officers fand especially would we mention the many acts of Ethaness done for our comfort by the purser. Mr. Puller, and the chief engineer, George Ashby), will ever be held in grateful remembrance. Very respectfully, W. EARLE, Acting Master, Late commanding United States steamer Merrimad.

Also signed by Wm. Hedges, Acting Master, late excofficer United States steamer Merrimac; J. J. Sowerby, M. D., late Medical Officer United States steamer Merrimac; J. T. Wildman, Acting Assistant Paymaster; D. S. Roberts, Acting First Assistant Engineer; Henry Hamer, Acting Ensign; Simpson Jenney, Acting Ensign; Wm. J. Kirkby, Acting Ensign; Wm. J. Kirkby, Acting Ensign; Wm. T. Joff, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; John Powers, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; Stephen Rand, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; D. Moore, Acting Master's Mate and Albert Cox, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Ocean Queen.

The United States steamer Queen, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Robert Tair commanding, arrived at this port last evening, from Port Royal, S. C., by way of Fortress Monroe, thirty hours from the latter place, having or board the officers and crew of the United States steamer Merrimac. The Merrimac foundered at sea on the 18th inst., in lat. 29 11 north, ion. 79 12 west. Her officers and crow were rescued by the United States steamed Morning Star, and taken to Port Royal, whence they were transforred to the Queen for passage North.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the

The following is a list of the ome, is attached to the United States measure Queen:—

Acting Folunter Lieutenant Commanding—Robert Tare, Acting Busing and Br. Officer—Vanuel Smith.

Acting Resigns and Smiling Master—A. Nelson.

Acting Resigns—D. B. Hubbard and Jas B. Robinson.

Acting Resigns—D. B. Hubbard and Jas B. Robinson.

Engineers—Acting First Assistant, M. D. L. Dinsmore,

William J. Dunham and Thomas E. Belcher.

Acting Master's Mate—William C. Davie.

Doctor's Steward in Charge—G. W. Gookin.

Mr. Pattison's soirée will take place this evening at Steinway's Rooms, Fourteenth street. The programme is most attractive. Mr. Pattison will be assisted by Mile. Frida de Gebel, contraite, and Signor Garibaldi, basso, of Max Maretzek's opera troups.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Sepress Court—Cracty.—Part 1.—Nos. 1367, 1317, 1345, 1363, 1367, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1395, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427. Part 2.—Nos. 865, 701, 702, 321, 330, 392, 687, 284, 1037, 985, 946, 942, 948, 950, 968, 968, 976, 1217, 711, 826.

Superior Court.—Part 1.—Nos. 3273, 4887, 2249, 4511, 681, 3128, 4701, 34204, 4954, 4965, 4965, 4067, 4969, 4927, 4223, 4863, 4301, 4905, 4985, 4965, 4967, 4969, 4972, 4972, 4975, 4908, 4944, 4946, 4996, 6098, 6969, 6968, 4444, 3190, 4972, 4975, 4908, 4994, 6992, 6008

SHERMAN.

THE ADVANCE INTO NORTH CAROLINA

THE ARMY MOVING ON CHARLOTTE.

It Had Reached Winnsboroon Sunday Last.

BY AUREGARD RETREATING TO CHARLOTTE

Our Cavalry Said to be Moving on Florence.

Later Reports of Hilpatrick's Pignt at Aikeh.

THE ENEMY DEFEATED.

Wheeler, and Not Kilpatrick, Driven, ... &c.,

Sherman's Advance Forty Miles North of Columbia on Saturday. PHILADRIPHA, Pob. 23, 1906. A special despatch received here from Wast

advance to have reached Camden, forty miles north e

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

General Sherman Moving on Charlotte, N. C.

General Sherman Moving on Charlotte, N. C.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 20.]

We expressed the opinion on Saturday that Sherman's next step from Columbia would be in the direction of Fiorence, South Carolina, he junction of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad with the railroad running north from Charleston, that point being in the rear both of Wilmington and charleston; but we have now, however, reason to believe that his main column will observe directly north towards Charlotte, North Carolina, and will content himself with striking the railroad at Florence with his cavalry. This last plan he may be prevented from executing by the activity and address of General Hampton. It is necessary to his safety that he should move, as he has done hitherto, with his army well massed. A strict adherence to this pol by has prevented our numerically inferior force from giving him battle. They have been obliged, by the sheer weight of his columns, to fail back as he advanced; but they have done so in good order, and have kept up a continual and severe skiralish with his practicalise to make a determined stand. We feel assured, however, that General Beauregard will let slip no opportunity which may present testle of striking the enemy a telling blow, and believe he will risk much upon such a chance.

The last Columbia papers received estimate Sherman's forces at fifty-five thousand men. They also state that Sherman enforces strict distribute, and punishes with the utmost severity any of his troops who are guilty of outrages upon citizens.

General Sherman at Winnsboro, S. C., on Nunday Last.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 20]

Official intelligence was received at the War office last night that harman was, on yesterday morning, advancing towards, and voca near Winnsbero, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia.

[Charlotte is about one hundred miles north of Columbia, Salisbury, where is established the rebel positionary, is forty miles north of Charlotte. Across the country, due cast, Raleigh is one hundred miles from Salisbury.—Eb. Haraldy.]

Beauregard's Retreat.

HE IB MARCHING FOR CHARLOTTE, FOLLOWED BY
SHERMAN.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.]
We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that en Friday the enemy took possession of columbia. It is reported that our forces, under tieneral Beauregard, are moving in the direction of Charlotta. The presses and effects of the Treasury Department we learn, have been safely removed to Charlotte, sad size the clerical force attached to them—this movement having been in progress a week before the evacuation. It is said that some of our engraved Treasury note paper felf into the hands of the Yankees, and also a considerable quantity of medical stores. We have no particulars of these losses, as the official despatch of the fall of Columbia was communicated to irrisitent Davis, and we doubt whether it was ever sent down to the War Department, which app ars to it is compiler processes of what has happened in South Carolina, except from what bits of information have been picked up on the street.

General Beauregard, when last heard from, was at Winnsboro', which is three-ought miles from Columbia, on the road to Charlotte. It is not likely that he will make a stand this side of Charlotte. It is not likely that he will make a stand this side of Charlotte. It is proposed that all the effects of the Treasury Department were brought off. There has been a prevalent report that

operator there, who seat it, thus authonicated, over the wire to Richmond. Mr. Jamison, the agent of the Treasury Department, has communicated with the authorities here from Charlotte, and makes no mention of the loss of the engravers' plates.

Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of Wheeler's cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation.

The Rebel Losses at Columbia.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 20.]

As stated by us on Saturday, on the authority of a despatch from General Beauregard to the President, Sherman marched into and took possession of Columbia last Friday morning, our troops withdrawing from the city just as his forces crossed the Broad river, several miles above. We have just now no means of ascertaining the amount of government property necessarily left to fall into the hands of the enemy. We, however, know that for more than a week the removal from the piace of government stores and other property has been pushed forward with all possible despatch, which gives us reason to hope that the most valuable portion had been gotten away in safety. We had there, it seems, a quantity of medical stores, one half of which were brought off, the rest destroyed by our authorities, their removal being found impracticable. It was reported on Saturday that the Treasury note lithograph entablishment—piace, paper and furniture—were brought north thirry-six hours before the occupation of the place by the Yankees. The femile employes in the Treasury pepartment, as we stated on Saturday, got off brought north thirty-six hours before the occupation of the place by the Yankees. The femmle employes in the Treasury Department, as we stated on Saturday, got of to Charlotte, North Carolina, several days before the advent of sherman. Some of them, whose homes are here, have arrived in this city. Most of them, we understand saved their baggage, but loss their furniture. It was be recoiles ted that win Mr. Menninger, then Secretary of the Treasury, carried these ladies to South Carolina as safety, and to lessen the demand for food in Edmonder of the Carolina as after, and to lessen the demand for food in Edmonder of the Carolina as an experience of the Carolina and other furniture. These household articles now 19-12 the list of Sherman's trophies.

A Suffering South Carolina Poet,
[From the Richmond Whig, Fab. 20.]
Among those who have suffered screle from Sherman's
among those who have suffered screle from Sherman's
Esq., the well known novelist and poet. In his harried
removal from home, near Midway, he was compelled to
leave behind a library of choice books of much value,
embracing upwards of ten thousand volumes. Many
planters have been utterly ruined. Fortunately for Ma.
Simms he has the advantage of carrying his weath in
his brains, "where no thieves can break through and
steal," &c.

The Cavalry Fight at Aiken.

THE UNITED SOUT THAT IT WAS WHERLER WMO WAS DRIVEN.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 20.]

A gentleman who left Alken, S. C., on the morning of the 10th, on the approach of the enemy, states that Wheeler met and repulsed two charges of his enemy at half-past eight o clock that morning, about one and a half miles from Alken, the Marly's orchard. The charges were beautifully made and handsomely repulsed. In the meantime a heavy force was flanking our troops, both on the fight and left, compelling them to fall tank. To come ye could alken about 12 ecicle k. Two prisoners cantured acres that their force consisted of 10,000 cavairy, 4,000 mountable infantry and one battery of artillery.

The Augusta fores intended eaves:

"We are strongly of the impreaches that the force in that vicinity is taking a Northwest or note to Coliman bia, avoiding the awangs to the north and morthwest. It thinks the strength of the column over-silmates.

Mr. Jamicson, the superintendent of the Note Theory of the enemy on Columbia, telegraphed the Treasury Population, on Saturday, that in anticipation of the possible advisory of the enemy on Columbia, he had sately removed not of the government printing apparatus, dies, note places.

LECTURE ON VACCINATION .- Dr. John P. Garriso deliver a lecture on a subject which interests us all at the present time-viz: "Vaccination," with remarks on the importance of vaccination—at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner Fourth avenue and Trents initial street, at eight o'clock to-morrow evening. Medical at dents and all persons intorested in the survey of the stand.